

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. *no 27 w&t-wf*

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin and Green counties, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State. He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgment of deeds, and record them, and have them recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
no 27 w&t-wf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records. *no 27 w&t-wf*

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY,
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States Circuit, and District Courts held in Frankfort, and the Courts of Appeals, Kenton, Franklin, and Lewis, and to whom will receive prompt attention. Address Thos. B. Monro, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 116 South street, Lexington. *no 27 w&t-wf*

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of his father, J. B. Clay, and instructions addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. *no 27 w&t-wf*

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan. *no 27 w&t-wf*

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. *no 27 w&t-wf*

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court, and in the Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on Market street. *no 27 w&t-wf*

O. W. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts in the city of Frankfort, and in the Courts of the adjoining counties. *no 27 w&t-wf*

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. *no 27 w&t-wf*

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
Having permanently located in Frankfort, ten years and upwards, has rendered valuable services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d floor from corner. *no 27 w&t-wf*

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. *no 27 w&t-wf*

JAMES SIMPSON,
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Frankfort, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott. *no 27 w&t-wf*

J. G. SIMPSON & CO.,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. *no 27 w&t-wf*

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. *no 27 w&t-wf*

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's. *no 27 w&t-wf*

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchan Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
I have just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Curcumbers, and Vestings, the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LIVINGSTON COUNTY,
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county, JANE, a negro man, named JOHN, he said he belonged to Samuel Landrum, of Hickman county, Ky.; is about forty-five years old; five feet high; black color; weighs about 150 pounds.

ALSO,
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county, JANE, a negro man, named JOHN, he said he belonged to Samuel Landrum, of Hickman county, Ky.; is about forty-five years old; five feet high; black color; weighs about 150 pounds.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeks, Monthlys, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four publishers. Back numbers supplied from sets. *no 27 w&t-wf*

CHARLES HOPFMAN,
M.D. F. R. S., Professor of
Medicine, Inspector of Public Health, and
Institute a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also treatise on the result of Onanism, Masturbation, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, would learn something by sending to me a card, enclosed two dollars to pay postage. Direct to Dr. HOPFMAN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass.

Medical Notice.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN, late of the Medical College of Ohio, who has been studying the science of Medicine with great precision, and graduated at the above institution, the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons illing to be examined in my absence, are recommended to my medical skill, which can be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at one-half mile from Frankfort, on the Versailles turnpike. Direct to Dr. HOPFMAN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass.

L. C. SNEDAKER,
OF Livingston county. *no 27 w&t-wf*

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

NO. 202.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, JAS. P. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsewn.

Carpets, Tassels, Cornices, Bauds, 18x10 Coco Matting, Shades, Chair Seats, Skin Trimmings, Curtains, Crumb Cloths, Green Baize, Stain Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tarpon, Mosquito Buds, Bed Comforts, &c. Our stock having been increased, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON, 79 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers, Southeast corner Market and Third Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every species of ENGRAVING, FANCY PRINTING, &c., &c. Our stock having been increased, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, 79 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

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CARY & TALBOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,

GELS, &c. 4 J Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders. *no 27 w&t-wf*

JOHN A. BAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

MILITARY GOODS,

No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY), NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Military.

Furnished at short Notice.

The new style of French Fatiue Caps on hand and made to order. *april 24 w&t-wf*

JOHN BONNER,

(Successor to Peter Smith)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Fancy Goods, Toys,

CHINA, BASKETS,

Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,

No. 36 Fifth Street,

Second door East of Walnut St., CINCINNATI, O.

april 24 w&t-wf

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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

SATURDAY..... FEBRUARY 22, 1862

WEEKLY, TRI-WEEKLY,

Daily Session KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

The General Assembly of Kentucky will meet again on Wednesday, 12th inst., and, in all probability, will adjourn to meet again during the present year, after considering the various important measures now demanded by the peculiar condition of the country. During the session of the Legislature the Yeoman will be issued Weekly and Daily, containing full and accurate reports of the legislative proceedings of the preceding week and day, in addition to the latest news by telegraph and otherwise. During the recess of the Legislature, the Yeoman is issued Weekly and Tri-Weekly.

TERMS.

Weekly, one year, one copy..... \$2 00
" three months..... 50

" one year, six copies..... 10 00

Tri-Weekly, one year, one copy, 4 00

Daily session, per month,..... 50

Now is the time to subscribe, that the subscription may commence with the approaching session.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$2 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

National Ceremonies To-Day. At 11 o'clock, A. M., Washington's Farewell Address will be read in the Representatives' Hall. Patriotic speeches will be made by various persons.

At 12 o'clock, 100 guns will be fired by order of the Legislature.

Italy's Brass Band has been engaged, and will play the national airs.

All persons are respectfully invited to be present.

The adjustable armor and steel plate were recently tried at Hartford, Conn., and a Colt's rifle put a bullet through them both. It is thus shown that the safest way is to wear them, not under your clothes, but outside; that is, wear yourself outside of them when they are shot.

THE HEFFERN MOODY DUEL CASE.—This case was called in the Campbell county circuit court on Wednesday. Moody is Colonel of the 9th Indiana regiment, and Heffern is Colonel of the 5th Indiana. Col. Heffern was present, being on furlough on account of sickness, but Col. Moody was absent with his regiment. Col. M. was fined \$300 for his participation in the duel. The case of Col. H. was only partially heard.

A Contractor Plucked—\$60,000 Lost in a Gambling House—Who's to Blame?

The Philadelphia Enquirer of Wednesday has the following, from its Washington correspondent:

"Last night a contractor called on an officer of the Quartermaster's department, who had on Monday signed documents which entitled him to receive over sixty thousand dollars from the Treasury, and confessed that he had drawn the money, and lost it at a gambling house not a thousand miles from Willard's Hotel. He wanted to borrow of the officer, whom he had known at home, enough money to pay his railroad fare to Cincinnati, where it is to be hoped he will arrive a wiser, if not a richer man than when he left home. He declined to invoke the aid of the police."

The First American Witches.

The unenviable reputation of having been the mother of American witchcraft has hitherto been enjoyed by Salem. But Mr. Hopkins, in a recent letter before the New York Historical Society, has shown this to be an error. The first legal enactment of the subject of witchcraft in this country appears to have been made in the Maryland Assembly in 1635, which adopted the English statutes on the subject. In 1639, Maryland directly provided for "punishing with death, sorcery, blasphemy, and idolatry." In 1641, the Massachusetts laws were promulgated, providing that witchcraft should be punished with death. Rhode Island followed suit in 1647; New Jersey about that time; Delaware in 1700; South Carolina in 1712 restored the statute of James the First, and Pennsylvania soon after. The laws of North Carolina on the subject remained on the statute book until 1837. Delaware adopted the statute of James the First in 1719. Connecticut had from 1647 to 1697, twenty-one trials for witchcraft, although a large quantity of state archives, containing the authentic details, are destroyed. Massachusetts punished witchcraft in 1648. An anecdote was told of one John Bradstreet, who pleaded guilty, but the court knew him to be notorious a liar that he was acquitted. In connection with the Salem witchcraft, it should be remembered that in Geneva there were five hundred witches consumed by the flames within three months; that fourteen houses in England furnished fourteen victims to the flames, and that the Salem horrors have been greatly exaggerated.

Up to 1615 there is no trace of any law in New York as to witchcraft, and when it did appear it was confined to the English settlement on Long Island. The Indians said the Devil would have nothing to do with the Dutch. In 1592 Sarah Dibble was accused of witchcraft in New Jersey, but fled to Connecticut. In 1683 Wm. Penn presided over a court in which a woman was tried and acquitted on a charge of witchcraft. Virginia had a like trial in 1705, and North Carolina in 1679 and 1711. Altogether there were four hundred and sixty accusations of witchcraft in the colonies, thirty-two executions, and three more who were condemned but escaped. New York alone, or perhaps New Hampshire, never condemned a witch or passed a law upon the subject. The form in which the delusion existed in the American Colonies was mild in comparison with the horrid tortures, cruelties, and barbarities, which characterized the foreign punishment of witchcraft.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)
Startling Developments in Prospect from Beau Hickman's Kitchen Committee.

Beau Hickman's Kitchen Committee is making progress. It has finished its examination of the contemptuous Chevalier Wyckoff, and is now engaged with the Dorcas Watts. Watts used to be the gardener of the White House, and Beau Hickman expects to obtain a great deal of information from him. We hope it may. What Watts don't know about flowers and kitchen gardening is not worth knowing, and the longer the Paul Prys of the committee pump Watts the better they will be able to rival Linmans or keep a hot-house on their own hook.

Naturally enough, the first question Beau Hickman proposed to Watts were about the flowers used at the White House ball. It is amusing to observe how interested and curious these long-haired, uninvited abolitionists are about that ball, and how anxiously they endeavor to glean all the particulars in regard to it. The committee smelled treason, stratagems or spoils in every flavor which informed the White House tables upon the night of the ball; and if this had been the old War of the Roses, Beau Hickman could not have been more minute in his inquiries about the White House garden. We are told in Scripture that great things sometimes come of a grain of mustard seed; and the Kitchen Committee evidently applies this principle to flower and vegetable seeds as well. The relation between turnips and treason, radishes and rebellion, salad and State secrets, is as clear as similar to the inquiring mind of the investigating Hickman. To him camellias suggest contracts; dahlias, dangerous dabbles to advance; japonicas, jealousies of McClellan; and lilacs, Mrs. Lincoln's influence with the President. Particular attention was directed to cabbages, their culture and uses; for to the wise heads of the Kitchen Committee the subject of cabbages includes Cameron, Cabinet confidences, closets, cellars and circumstances generally. In fact, the whole examination of Watts seemed to be conducted upon the plan of that children's alphabet which begins "A stands for anchor, who carries a bow," and ends "Z stands for Zany" or a member of Hickman's committee, except that a flower or a vegetable was substituted for a letter.

By this shrewd device Beau Hickman succeeded in eliciting many important facts, which may be included in the agricultural volumes of the Patent Office reports at some future and we hope distant day. He learned, also, that upon one incommunicable day, Watts, having occasion to read up a little upon the abstract subject of dandelions, went to the Presidential Library for that purpose, and saw lying upon the table the forthcoming message of the President. The message being written out in a good round hand, and Watts having enjoyed the blessings of a public school education, the question was enabled to read the document in question; and he forthwith recited the sweet dowers of the President's rhetoric, formed them into a bouquet and treasured them in the flower-stall of memory. This was a great discovery, to be sure. The provosts of servants to pry into their masters' affairs is a fact so new, so unheard of and so startling, that Beau Hickman expects to be hailed as a sort of kitchen Columbus, and will paint his discovery as soon as possible. Excited with this triumph, he intends to summon all the gardeners of the country as witnesses before his prying committee. Awful Gardner, whom Beau Hickman has mistaken for horticulturist, but who is really a pedagogic pugilist, is to be cross-examined immediately. Some one has been kind enough to inform Hickman that Claude Melnotte was a gardener, and afterwards became an officer. The coincidence between Melnotte and Watts—who was appointed to the army some time ago—struck Hickman as remarkable, and I think the master ought to be investigated. Edwin Forrest will give the committee the worst possible representation of Claude.

Nor is this matter to end here. All the servants of the White House are to be brought before the Kitchen Committee. President Lincoln was overheard repeating certain portions of his message to the partner of his bosom while dressing, and so all the pretty chambermaids of the White House are to be examined. The bill of fare for the White House dinner, was written, one day, upon the back of an unfinished draft of the message, and therefore the White House cook and the other members of the genuine Kitchen Cabinet are to be questioned by Hickman. The President tore up an unsatisfactory portion of the message, and threw the fragments into the spittoon, and therefore the drudges and under servants of the White House are to be put upon the witness stand, and the spittoon will be offered in evidence and investigated by Beau Hickman. After completing his message, the President kicked off his slippers and put on his boots, and therefore the boot-blank of the White House is to relate before the committee what transpired in regard to the message upon that occasion, and whether the President confided in him its contents. The President rode out before the message was delivered, and therefore the White House coachman is to appear and tell all he knows. The Chevalier Willis, of the Home Journal, saw "a gleam of white linen" while up a tree in the White House grounds, and he is to be subpoenaed also; for Beau Hickman thinks the apparent "white linen" may have been really a manuscript copy of the message. As all of these witnesses are to be made to tell everything that has occurred in the White House, whether it concerns the message or not, Beau Hickman anticipates some startling developments. There never was such a chance of becoming acquainted with the kitchen, the laundry, the chambers, the closets, the coathole, the slop-sewers, the cellars, and every other private department of the White House, before, and Beau Hickman knows it. He will be fully equal to the occasion, and will imprison any witness who is sensible and well-versed enough to refuse to answer his impudent questions. The startling developments are therefore certain.

No wonder European journals ridicule our government. Such follows as Hickman and his tribe of ligated, spiteful abolitionists give the nation, and holds up the government to the bitter but deserved satire and contempt of the civilized world. Congress authorizes and encourages this indecent, nihilistic, and illiterate investigation, during this crisis, of a struggle for national existence. It is hard to say of which the public is more ashamed, that man who conducts this investigation, or the legislative body which endorses it.

WHO CHANCELLOR WALWORTH MARRIED.—We inserted the other day a paragraph from an eastern exchange, which purposed to give correctly some interesting facts in the domestic history of Chancellor Walworth, of New York. It was stated that the Chancellor married his second wife, a southern woman, who had a daughter who married the Chancellor's son. This is so we are informed by one well acquainted with the facts, is true; but it will interest our readers to know that the "southern woman" in question was Mrs. Hardin, widow of Col. John J. Hardin of Jacksonville, in this State, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista. The gallant young Clay, who fell in the same battle and Hardin, were warm friends. Hardin left a wife and a daughter; the wife subsequently married Chancellor Walworth, at Saratoga Springs, and the daughter married one of the Chancellor's sons. It is this one, the husband of Col. Hardin's daughter, who is under arrest at Washington for disloyalty to the Federal Government.—*Continued on page 111.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1862.

Prayer by the REV. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic church.

Mr. SPEAKER (Fisk) was granted leave of absence, and Mr. McHENRY was chosen to occupy the chair *pro tempore*.

REPORTS.

Mr. GROVER, from the Committee on Education, reported an act for the benefit of school district No. 5, in Bell county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Vanceburg district, in Lewis county. Passed.

Mr. DENNY—A bill for the benefit of common school districts in Christian and Todd counties. Tabled.

Mr. DENNY moved to reconsider the passage of "A bill for the benefit of school district No. 5, in Bell county," which motion was adopted.

It was then moved to lay the bill on the table; and the vote being taken, the result was as follows: yeas, 10; nays, 10. And he motion was lost.

Mr. BUSH moved the recommitment of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. WORRINGTON, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of each county.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the Committee on Education, reported a bill to amend the charter of the town of Columbia, in Adair county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act to use certain writings to be made in the English language. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the law in regard to cabbages.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of school districts in Christian and Todd counties.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to amend chapter 15, Revised Statutes, entitled "Citizens Expatriation, Aliens." Ordered to be printed, and read in the orders of the day. The bill ends as follow:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered or served in either the Confederate States or provisional Government, shall continue in the service after the passage of this act, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntarily aid and assistance to those in arms against said State, or shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, he shall again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature, by a bill for the benefit of Kentucky soldiers in the field. [Provides for furnishing the soldiers with tracts and other books, at the expense of the State.]

§ 2. That whenever a person attempts to enslave any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges only belonging to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right.

§ 3. This act is to be of force in thirty days from its passage.

Mr. GOODLOE—A bill for abolishing all terms of the court mentioned above except in the months of June and December in each year.]

Mr. CONKLIN moved to amend by striking out "June and December," and insert "May and November." Rejected.

Ordered, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, with instructions to report on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH—By consent—A bill for the benefit of Kentucky soldiers in the field. [Provides for furnishing the soldiers with tracts and other books, at the expense of the State.]

Mr. BURNS moved an amendment directing the Committee on Religion to inquire into the number of persons in this State who are unable to provide themselves with reading matter, and to report a bill making an appropriation of \$150 to provide such persons as aforesaid.

The bill and amendment was then referred to the Committee on Religion.

of the highest admiration for all the brave officers and soldiers engaged in the cause of the Union, wherever the field of operations may be, we entertain a similar gratitude to those whose operations are driving our invaders from the soil of Kentucky; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That General Albion S. Hooper, Gen. Wm. Nelson, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Col. J. A. Garfield, General U. S. Grant, and Commodore A. H. Foote, together with the brave officers and men in the various commands, deserve the thanks of Kentucky, and the same is hereby most cordially tendered to every man of them, for their brilliant victories achieved at Wildcat, Ivy Mountain, Logan's Fields and Mill Spring, Prestonsburg, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson.

While we thus offer our heart-felt tribute to the officers and soldiers who have exposed their lives on the field of battle, we cannot withhold the expression of our most grateful thanks to Generals Hallock and Buell, the Commanders-in-chief of their respective Departments, for the admirable arrangements which have resulted in these glorious and effective victories.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk to each of the officers herein named, with a request that they have the same read to their respective commands.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:

YES—Messrs. Speaker, Buckner, J. W. Atkinson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beazley, Bowman, Bell, J. W. Boone, Braun, Brinkley, R. B. Browne, T. S. Brown, Barnum, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Clay, Cleaveland, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, Englund, Finey, Finnell, Caldwell, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Heady, Huston, Ireland, Jacoway, Kennedy, Lisenby, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Neel, Poindexter, Powell, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thoburn, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle-Ward, White, Wolfe, Bryan R. Young, and Milton Young—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Garrison, Garrett, Hampton, Johnson, and Murphy—8.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. J. A. BROWNE—Circuit Courts—A bill regulating the time for holding quarterly courts, and other courts inferior to circuit courts.

[This bill provides for abolishing all terms of the court mentioned above except in the months of June and December in each year.]

Mr. CONKLIN moved to amend by striking out "June and December," and insert "May and November." Rejected.

Ordered, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, with instructions to report on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

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The bill and amendment was then referred to the Committee on Religion.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to amend the law in regard to billets.

[Fixes the license tax at \$50 for first bill, and \$25 for each additional table in the same room.]

After some discussion, the bill was passed—yeas, 38, nays 32.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. IRELAND—County Courts—A bill for the benefit of Geo. W. Darlington, late sheriff of Greenup county. Passed.

Mr. BAKER, of the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill in regard to filing vacancies in the office of sheriff.

Mr. BUSH—by unanimous consent, offered a resolution concerning the celebration of the 2d of February. Adopted.

Mr. BAKER, of the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill to amend chapter 82, Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue and taxation." Passed.

Mr. GOODLOE—A bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Female Orphan School at Midway. Amended and passed.

Mr. BAKER, of the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill to amend chapter 82, Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue and taxation." Passed.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot consent without dishonor; therefore—

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary thereto, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land. I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to the laws of the land, and do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH L. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 50th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN, Thos. B. MORSE, Jr., Secretary of State. By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by us on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities, therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by lawless raiders, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky."

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH L. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 50th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN, Thos. B. MORSE, Jr., Secretary of State. By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

I oblige to the abjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 15th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 50th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN, Thos. B. MORSE, Jr., Secy of State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that we, the Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby instruct those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD
FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE Commanding General in the State of Kentucky, having been convened with the General Government, to answer no longer except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, this Board has decided to no further except about recruiting three months men. All men recruited, therefore, will be instantly disbanded, unless they will consent to be mustered in for the service for three years.

J. P. THOMPSON,
President Military Board.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
WHEREAS, The following Act, to-wit:

An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth, for any term of service not less than twelve months, nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, and to be discharged—

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer at the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharp shooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses: Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command of such officers, as he may detail for this purpose: And provided also, that such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

6. That each horseman, for the services of his stall, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

6. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

6. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to him, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificates:

6. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and command his staff officers, and to displace any of them. Inspector General is directed to point by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860, and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article, of said act.

6. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

6. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this my proclamation, commanding all officers and agents of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah L. Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 50th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN, Thos. B. MORSE, Jr., Secretary of State. By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by us on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities, therefore

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Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky."

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OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD
FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.

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J. P. THOMPSON,
President Military Board.

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Dear Sir—I have used HEIMSTREETS' INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from experience, it is all other preparations for the like purpose, it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours truly,

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